

AA-964

1913

"B" Building

Public

Crownsville Hospital Center

Crownsville

Completed in 1913 as the Central Kitchen, "B" Building is an elongated building composed of north, south and central pavilions. Rising three stories in height, the structure is constructed of common bond brick and reinforced concrete. In addition to housing the Central Kitchen, this early Crownsville building provided an assembly hall, dining rooms, and employee housing.

Maryland Historical Trust
State Historic Sites Inventory Form

Survey No. AA-964

Magi No. 0209644739

DOE ☐ yes ☐ no

1. Name (indicate preferred name)

historic Central Kitchen Building

and/or common "B" Building

2. Location

street & number Crownsville Hospital Center ☐ not for publication

city, town Crownsville ☐ vicinity of congressional district 4

state Maryland county Anne Arundel

3. Classification

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use
<input type="checkbox"/> district	<input type="checkbox"/> * public	<input type="checkbox"/> * occupied	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture
<input type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<input type="checkbox"/> private	<input type="checkbox"/> unoccupied	<input type="checkbox"/> commercial
<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<input type="checkbox"/> both	<input type="checkbox"/> work in progress	<input type="checkbox"/> educational
<input type="checkbox"/> site	Public Acquisition	Accessible	<input type="checkbox"/> entertainment
<input type="checkbox"/> object	<input type="checkbox"/> in process	<input type="checkbox"/> * yes: restricted	<input type="checkbox"/> government
	<input type="checkbox"/> being considered	<input type="checkbox"/> yes: unrestricted	<input type="checkbox"/> industrial
	<input type="checkbox"/> *not applicable	<input type="checkbox"/> no	<input type="checkbox"/> military
			<input type="checkbox"/> museum
			<input type="checkbox"/> park
			<input type="checkbox"/> private residence
			<input type="checkbox"/> religious
			<input type="checkbox"/> scientific
			<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
			<input type="checkbox"/> * other: hospital

4. Owner of Property (give names and mailing addresses of all owners)

name Department Of Health And Mental Hygiene

street & number 201 W. Preston Street telephone no.: 225-6816

city, town Baltimore state and zip code Maryland 21201

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Anne Arundel County Courthouse liber

street & number Church Circle folio

city, town Annapolis state Maryland

6. Representation in Existing Historical Surveys

date ☐ federal ☐ state ☐ county ☐ local

depository for survey records

city, town state

7. Description

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Condition		Check one	Check one
<input type="checkbox"/> excellent	<input type="checkbox"/> deteriorated	<input type="checkbox"/> unaltered	<input type="checkbox"/> * original site
<input type="checkbox"/> * good	<input type="checkbox"/> ruins	<input type="checkbox"/> * altered	<input type="checkbox"/> moved date of move _____
<input type="checkbox"/> fair	<input type="checkbox"/> unexposed		

Prepare both a summary paragraph and a general description of the resource and its various elements as it exists today.

"B" Building is located directly west of the Administration Building and is linked to it by an enclosed corridor. The building is three stories in height and is composed of three main pavilions connected by two wings of two bays wide. The two end pavilions measure six bays wide and four bays deep while the central pavilion is larger measuring nine bays wide. The elongated structure displays a slate covered, hipped roof, and faces east. "B" Building connects directly into the Hugh Young Building on the south and "C" Building on the north.

The structure repeats many of its features throughout its long facade. The fenestration provides a good example. The ground level openings display the same features as the other openings: concrete sills and vertical joint lintels. The size ranges from a 6/6 sash to a 9/9 sash. Reinforced concrete was utilized for the water table and the cornice as well. Wall dormers interrupt the cornice and the gutter system. The face of the dormer exhibits two windows with matching features and a concrete cornice. Like the building, a slate covered hipped roof caps the dormer.

The north and south pavilions share similar architectural elements. In addition to the previously described fenestration, the end pavilions each have a central portico. Tuscan pillars and pilasters support the developed entablature. Constructed of concrete, the portico exhibits a flat roof with a recessed triangular pediment. The portico incorporates only one bay of the pavilion.

The connecting wings and the central pavilion employ the standard elements such as the concrete water table, cornice and wall dormers. The main distinction of the central pavilion on the east wall is the connection to the enclosed brick corridor which links "B" Building with the Administration Building. For a complete description of the corridor, please refer to the inventory form for the Administration Building.

The west facade of "B" Building is a continuous twenty-five bays while still distinguishing the north, south and central pavilions. The most distinctive feature of the west face is the number of concrete porticos. They appear on the pavilions as well as the connecting wings. While they vary in width, all the porticos are one story in height. The pillars are simply detailed while supporting a flat roof. A dentil course enhances the entablature. A concrete balustrade with rounded arches encloses the portico. One portico has been altered to a steel and concrete loading dock.

The west face of the central pavilion displays an exterior wall chimney. Constructed of common bond brick, the square chimney has a concrete capstone and is flanked by wall dormers.

8. Significance

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Period	Areas of Significance—Check and justify below			
___ prehistoric	___ archeology-prehistoric	___ community planning	___ * landscape architecture	___ religion
___ 1400-1499	___ archeology-historic	___ conservation	___ law	___ science
___ 1500-1599	___ agriculture	___ economics	___ literature	___ sculpture
___ 1600-1699	___ * architecture	___ education	___ military	___ * social/
___ 1700-1799	___ art	___ engineering	___ music	___ humanitarian
___ 1800-1899	___ commerce	___ exploration/settlement	___ philosophy	___ theater
___ * 1900-1913	___ communications	___ industry	___ politics/government	___ transportation
		___ invention		___ other (specify)

Specific dates

Builder/Architect

check: Applicable Criteria: ___ * A ___ B ___ * C ___ D
and/or

Applicable Exception: ___ A ___ B ___ C ___ D ___ E ___ F ___ G

Level of Significance: ___ national ___ * state ___ local

Prepare both a summary paragraph of significance and a general statement of history and support.

Constructed in 1913 as the Central Kitchen Building, "B" Building was one of the three original buildings built at Crownsville State Hospital. Designed by the Baltimore architectural firm of Baldwin and Pennington, the Central Kitchen Building displays similar architectural features as the Administration Building and "A" Building so that the original complex presents an unified architectural appearance.

"B" Building served a multi-purpose function. As the original name implied, the building housed the central kitchen, a bakery, cold storage, and sculleries. Separate dining rooms for the attendants, the male patients and female patients were also located on the first floor. The second floor provided a day room and an assembly hall for recreational and religious services. The location of the building between the patient residence "A" Building and the Administration Building served as a buffer zone. While the Central Kitchen Building allowed patients through their doors, their time in the building was geared toward a specific daytime activity like eating or recreation.

An accurate description for the design of the "B" Building would be functional. Simplicity and economy were the influential factors in the design. The concrete lintels, the wall dormers and the plain porticos all contributed to the original design of the pleasant looking but functional building. The setting and location have also been maintained to sustain the architectural integrity of the building.

The architectural firm of Baldwin and Pennington designed numerous institutional buildings as well as additional public and private commissions. The nature of their work ranged from the original Crownsville complex to several private hospitals to railroad stations. After the Crownsville commissions, the firm was awarded the contract for the psychopathic hospital at Spring Grove State Hospital, known today as the Foster-Wade Building.



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"B" Building

Crownsville Hospital Center

Crownsville, Maryland

Don Jewell, 9/86

Negatives at MHT

NORTHEAST



AA-964

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Crownsville, Maryland

Don Jewell, 9/86

Negatives at MHT

Southeast



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WEST, PORTICO DETAIL



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West